Pipeline Group Factual Report

ATTACHMENT 17

IMP Section 6 BAP 6-28-2002

Carmichael, Mississippi
DCA 08 MP 001

Section 6 BASELINE ASSESSMENT PLAN

Dixie Pipeline will conduct baseline assessments of line pipe by:

- Internal inspection tool or tools capable of detecting corrosion and deformation anomalies including dents, gouges and grooves.
- Pressure test conducted in accordance with subpart E of Part 195; or
- Other technology that Dixie Pipeline demonstrates can provide an equivalent understanding of the condition of the line pipe. Use of this option will require notification to the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) prior the assessment being done. Notification will be made in accordance with 195.452(m).

Dixie Pipeline may choose to use an Expert Review Process to determine if it is economically feasible to conduct the above-mentioned assessments in certain pipeline segments. If, as a result of this process, it is decided to idle and evacuate or abandon a pipeline segment, that segment will have been "assessed" under Part 195.452 and the length of that segment included in the pipeline miles assessed performance measure.

Dixie Pipeline conducts pressure testing in accordance with Part 195 Subpart E on all newly constructed regulated pipelines. Numerous inspections are done during construction to establish the integrity of the pipeline prior to it being put in service. In addition, survey techniques such as CIS or DCVG are conducted soon after construction is completed to establish the cathodic protection baseline. These practices, as well as other inspections that may be deemed necessary, shall serve as the Baseline Assessment for all new pipelines.

The risk assessment process will identify the precursors and underlying contributors of a given risk. From this, the probability that certain types of defects may exist in the pipeline can be determined. This information, in conjunction with the guidance contained in API 1160 Section 9 will be used to select an appropriate assessment method to detect the defects.

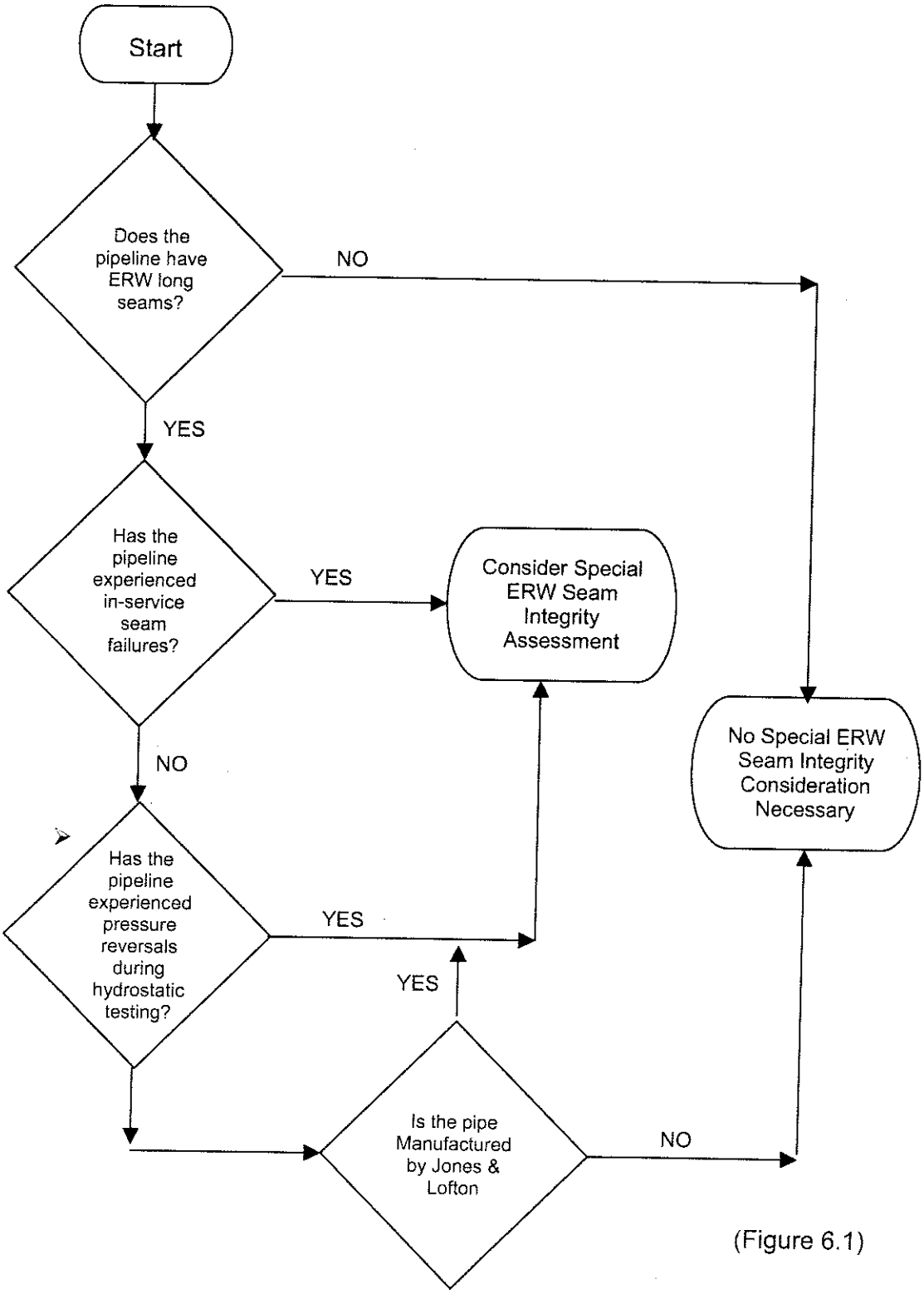
When a decision is made to use hydrostatic testing as the method to assess the integrity of a pipeline section, the quality and effectiveness of the pipeline corrosion control program must be demonstrated. This includes data such as release history, cathodic protection annual survey results, pipeline current demand, results of cathodic protection close interval surveys, coating integrity and results of open hole (open assessment) reports.

If pipe segments contain electric resistance welded (ERW) line pipe or other pipe of questionable seam integrity, an evaluation to determine if the pipe is susceptible to longitudinal seam failure due to fatigue is required. The evaluation process is

summarized in Figure 6.1 below. If a special seam integrity assessment is warranted, in-line inspection of the pipeline segment using Transverse (transaxial) Magnetic Flux Leakage (MFL) or ultrasonic shear wave technology or hydrostatic testing shall be done.

Dixie Pipeline budgets funds for integrity expenses, including baseline assessment plans, in August of the previous year. The following factors are considered during the process to determine what year to schedule the Baseline Assessments:

- Relative Risk Ranking of the pipeline segment
- Work load of local maintenance crews
- Availability of assessment tools


Start
Does the pipeline have ERW long seams?
NO
YES
Has the pipeline experienced in-service seam failures?
YES
Consider Special ERW Seam Integrity Assessment
NO
Has the pipeline experienced pressure reversals during hydrostatic testing?
YES
YES
Is the pipe Manufactured by Jones & Lofton
NO
No Special ERW Seam Integrity Consideration Necessary

(Figure 6.1)